The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

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From the (Fredericksburg) GENIUS of LIBERTY.

Reflections, in reference to the next Election of a President and Congress of the United States.

LYCURGUS—No. X.

IT was lastly proposed to consider what characters are likely to procure national happiness.

The presumtuous idea of specifying individuals was never entertained; it is character or principle of which we are in search. A fair contrast, extracted from actual measures or solemn declarations, will exhibit the inimical system in undisguied rivalship, and enable us to decide between them in pursuance of our real opinions; he who rejects such evidence and forms his judgment from occasional professions suggested by an emergency, deserves to be presented with a cap and bells. We will suppose two candidates for public suffrage, (whom for the sake of discrimination, we will call Pericles and Phocion) to have sincerely stated to the public their respective principles, as follows:

PERICLES.

The freedom of the press and of popular discussion, ought to be restrained by sedition laws. applied and enforced by government; because more men write & declaim from personal designs, than to enlighten society. Hence, they will foment commotion, and by exciting visionary hopes in the people, destroy their confidence in the government, and keep them perpetually discontented. It is beneficial therefore to society, that the government should be enabled by fine and imprisonment to compel the people to be contented; to suppress turbulent characters, and to preserve private order and national quiet. By undertaking to judge of subjects, to which they are incompetent, the people are sometimes excited into a state of fury and madness, to destroy innocent men, and even to gratify their rage by unavailing exterminations.—Let them not then be permitted to discuss, whatever they are incompetent to judge of correctly, because it begets passion, & that passion mischief. The people are incompetent to judge of the measures of government, and therefore, they ought to be prohibited from discussing them.

PHOCION.

All human good is intermingled with evil, and it is only from discovering on which side of a question evil preponderates, that a just opinion can be formed. Because bad books are written, or selfish views entertained it does not follow that writing and discussion should be controuled by criminal prosecutions, since the greater evil of plunging men in to a state of ignorance would thence arise. By controuling the means of information, ignorance is produced, & ignorance begets tyranny. A lust for power can only be inordinately gratified by preventing a nation from being enlightened—and a sedition law will therefore be used by a lust for power in the mode which will produce its most complete gratification. On the other hand, such a law will be slow in producing the good order it promises. For a long time it will aggravate the evil it pretends to cure, by exciting the mind to struggle for its freedom; just as religious persecutions beget enthusiastic zeal; excite commotion & drench nations in blood. Let political writings and discussions, after the successful example of religions, be submitted to the tribunal of public opinion, as most conducive to good order, and as the only means of preserving liberty. The sages who formed our constitution concluded the people competent to judge of political measures, and therefore they took public opinion for the basis of the constitution. To weaken this basis, is to undermine the constitution.—The competency of the people to judge will be increased by free discussion, and diminished by the inquisition of a sedition law. One will make their dispositions more congenial to liberty; the other, to slavery.

PERICLES.

A great nation will preserve its honor. If it is insulted it will repair the insult by war, & as it is ever liable to be insulted, it will ever be prepared for war. In every science skill is the best security of success, but without experience or habit mere theory will not produce skill—An occasional state of war, and a standing army, are therefore indispensable to a nation, which intends to preserve its honor. An army is also useful to suppress the ambition of those unruly men with whom society is ever afflicted; it is only by standing armies, that popular commotion, which ambition is ever projecting, can be speedily and effectually crushed. "*This event* (the raising of our army) *is a great point gained by the aristocracy, and a great advance towards the selection of one, in case of convulsions and confusions, for monarchy. The general will naturally fall in with the views of the aristocratical body.* Adams's defence, pa. 372 *and* 373.

PHOCION.

As victory does not always take the side of justice war is a precarious mode of preserving national honor. It is more glorious to convict your adversary by the exhibition of truth, than the ordeal of war. Superior strength may by victory, bestow a momentary gloss on crime—but truth is a gem which reason will continue to brighten. A nation which pursues the phantom honor, along the rugged path of war, will find victory or defeat equally fatal to it. Victory can only be purchased, or defeat repaired by excessive taxes. A successful war exposes a nation to that *tendency towards monarchy, possessed by its own army*,—an unsuccessful war to the ravages of the enemy.—Standing armies, especially victorious armies, are not proper arbiters of the fate of citizens, because they never think or feel like citizens. They are more likely to be instruments in the hands of ambition, than to crush it, *if an army is a great point gained by an aristocracy, and a great advance towards monarchy.* The way to crush ambition, is not to put weapons in its hands, but to have no aristocracy; to keep all men equally subject to the laws; to avoid armies and oppressive taxes; and to attend earnestly to the improvement of our militia.

PERICLES.

A fleet is indispensably necessary for the protection of commerce and the glory of the nation.—Whatever taxes it may cause—whatever patronage it may bestow upon executive power, it is rendered cheap by the national property it begets. Behold the example of our mother country. Begirt by her fleets, she monopolizes the trade of the world. She attacks the most formidable powers without danger at home. She compels by monopolies, all nations to contribute to her expenses. She invades & subdues the most distant countries, for the sake of opening new channels of wealth. She decides the fate of nations, bribes them by their own money to destroy each other, and maintains the balance of Europe. All this is owing to her fleet. And shall we be blind to all these brilliant prospects? Shall we reject the glorious example of our parent, and meanly submit to the scorn and injury of superior maritime power?

PHOCION.

Happiness is the only true wisdom, and virtue the only true glory. Our articles for commerce do not need a fleet as a permanent establishment to force them upon other nations; and if necessity should sometimes compel us to equipone, it ought like an army, to be contemplated as a cause of burthensome taxes, an object of apprehension to the national liberty. Thec imes England has perpetrated by means of her fleet, are punished by the licentiousness & the poverty of the lord and the labourer. But they are not expiated, if to have "fed the hungry, clothed the naked," and dispensed good to our fellow-men, will be considered as meritorious at the day of judgment. America has neither the means or the need for such crimes. Can she apply a fleet to the uses by which England re-imburses, its expense? When will she be able to monopolize the commerce of the world? why should she look to conquest or colonies for aggrandizement? Is not her territory sufficiently extensive? If not, are her soil and climate insulated? what benefit can she reap from embroiling foreign nations with each other? Her difference of circumstances can direct her to a system for aggrandizement & wealth, different from the English system. England will foil America in a rivalship forbidden by nature But nature proposes a line of conduct for America, which will exalt her over England—peace, agriculture, a free trade with all the world, moderate taxation, & great population, are the true means for our prosperity. Balance these against fleets, armies, war, and heavy taxes.

(The remainder of this number will be given in our next.)

From the (New-York) American Citizen.

AN anonymous pamphlet has lately been published in this city, entitled "Serious considerations on the Election of President, addressed to the citizens of the United States'—the object of which is to raise a hue and cry against Thomas Jefferson, and from religious considerations, impress the minds of the people, that he is not qualified to be the chief magistrate of a free and independent nation.

It is doubtless a subject of importance, and we believe that the evidences which go to substantiate the qualifications of Jefferson to hold this office are indubitable.

It is the common effort, it has been the universal practice of tyrants in all ages and countries, to excite alarms among the people upon the important subject of religion, well knowing that in this great concern, the human heart is more susceptible of strong and violent agitations.

It is remarkable, that although our government is free, it seems not to be entirely free from designs of this kind.

The constitutions of this country are laid upon a broad foundation, supported by the pillars of republican truth, wisdom and liberality of sentiment.

No religious test is required, and every consideration of a religious nature, is justly presumed by the constitution, to be a matter which man must settle with his conscience and his creator.

If it were right and consistent with sound policy, to establish such a liberal principle in the American constitution, it is wrong to attempt to bind to any one sectary, the religious opinion of any citizen who may be a candidate for any office under the government.

The president of the United States is sworn to maintain the constitution, and exercise with fidelity, the duties of his office. The constitution does not recognize the individual as belonging specifically or pointedly to any particular denomination; but it lays him under obligation, as a man and a citizen, to preserve with the utmost care, that republican constitution under which he has been elected, and to see that the laws are faithfully executed.

The author of this pamphlet admits that Mr. Jefferson is not disqualified for holding the office of president of the United States by any thing contained in the constitution itself, but contends at the same time, that public opinion ought to disqualify him. What is this but the most pointed condemnation of the constitution, and endeavoring to cause the force of public opinion to annihilate that liberality of sentiment which the wisdom of the country has established in its fundamental law.

The author labours hard to prove the infidelity of Jefferson, and after he has imagined that he has completed the task, he rides triumpantly over the constitutions of the United States, destroys their spirit & principle, raises alarms which have no foundation, and endeavors to frighten the unsuspecting citizens by the apprehension of dangers which have not, and never can happen; so long as the public agents are bound by the constitution and the law.

The same party who more strenuously contend against the election of Jefferson, were well satisfied with the administration of Washington, and yet it was not by any attachment to any particular sect or party that Washington's conduct was regulated; for in none of the writings of that great man, is any thing of this kind to be discovered.

Whenever he spoke of religion, it was in general terms, and no particular sect or denomination received any marked preference from him

He had great respect for Jefferson, and reposed in him great confidence; he appointed him to the office of secretary of state, & from the writings of both of these great men, it is evident that neither has been attached to any particular species of religion or in exclusion to all others, and there is reason to believe from their writings, that upon this subject, their opinions were the same.

There was, therefore, as much reason to object to Washington on the score of religion, as to Jefferson.

The talents, the integrity and republicanism of the latter, are objects to which the public attention ought to be drawn, and to these the public welfare may be safely confided,

COMMUNICATION.

Of all the stupid productions which have appeared respecting Mr. Jefferson's election, the pamphlet entitled, "Serious Considerations," &c. published in this city, is the most so. It is said to come from a clergyman, and is attributed to the author of the "Signs of the Times." It may be so, for both publications are miserably defective in matter and in stile. In point of stupidity the last work, upon the whole, is entitled to a pre-eminence.

The following are the only arguments he urges to establish the utter disqualification of Mr. Jefferson from the office of President.

I. "Because Mr Jefferson denies that the shells found on the tops of high mountains ought to be considered as a proof of an universal deluge.

II. "Mr. Jefferson believes there are among the Indians a variety of languages radically different; and therefore he thinks America was not peopled from Asia.

III. "Because Mr Jefferson thinks the blacks inferior to whites in reason and imagination.

IV. "Because he thinks the Bible and testament ought not to be put into the hands of children until their judgments are sufficiently matured for religious enquiries.

V. The next reason is the very opposite to the last—to wit: "Because he recommends the Bible to be put into children's hands as soon as they can understand it.

VI. "Because Mr. Jefferson told Mazzei that Jesus Christ was born in a manger.

VII. "Because Mr. Jefferson is an advocate of religious toleration; and has said that his neighbour's opinions on religion neither picked his pocket nor broke his leg; and that civil rulers ought not to interfere with the *rights of conscience*.

VIII. "Because it is a matter of doubt whether Mr. Jefferson is a better or worse Christian than Dr. Priestly."

These are all the reasons assigned by this truly grave and dull writer, why Mr. Jefferson ought not to be elected President. The public ought to be obliged to me for abridging and rendering intelligible this *interesting and sublime work*. It will save the trouble of reading the original, and also twenty-five cents, which is exactly one quarter of a dollar more than the book is worth.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1.

London papers to the 5th of July, inclusive, were received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, on Saturday evening, by the ship Jolina, from Liverpool, from which the following articles of Foreign Intelligence are extracted:—

LONDON, July 5.

The mail from Hamburg that became due on Wednesday last arrived, bringing the Vienna Gazette of the 18th ult.

An article from Dillingen of the 16th, and one from Ulm of the 19th ult. coincide pretty nearly with the French accounts of the events which occurred up to those dates, on the right bank of the Danube. The affair which took place at Donauwerth on the evening of the 20th, may have prepared the way for the passage of that river by the French, which, according to the telegraphic account, was effected on the day following.

By the mail, we find, it was on the 30th of April, that Lord Keith received orders from the English government to respect the convention concluded between the Turks and Kleber.*

The Russian ships of war in the Mediterranean are returning to the Black Sea and the Crimea.

Letters from Spain mention that the Spanish government paper is at a discount of 72 per cent.

One hundred and twenty passports have this week been made out at the alien office for French emigrants to return to France.

Parliament, it is generally expected, will be prorogued in about a fortnight.

[* *The readers of the Mercantile Advertiser will recollect that lord Keith's letter to general Kleber, declaring it to be the intention of the British government to prevent the execution of the Turkish convention, was written on the 8th day of January; and Kleber's laconic communication of it to his army on the 17th March.*]

July 6.

Accounts from Calais and Dunkirk were yesterday received in town; they announce on the authority of telegraphic bulletins the return of Buonaparte to Paris on the 1st inst. Captain Simmons of a Danish passage boat, which on Friday evening arrived at Dover from Calais, reports that on Wednesday and Thursday nights Calais was brilliantly illuminated, in consequence of intelligence communicated by the telegraph, that Buonaparte, previous to his leaving Italy, had signed the preliminaries of a peace between France and Austria, established on the basis of the treaty of Leoben, with the exception of the Ecclesiastical States, which captain Simmons understood were to be confirmed to the pope. It is stated, that by this conveyance ministers have been possessed of a copy of a bulletin and a Paris paper containing a confirmation of this important intelligence.

Captain Simmons states that on Thursday reports had reached Calais of further advantages obtained by the republicans on the Danube, and that Ulm was in their possession. This account is in some degree supported by the intelligence yesterday received from Dunkirk, and which, under date of Wednesday night, 10 o'clock, asserts that general Kray had abandoned the neighborhood of Ulm and that the republicans occupied all the positions which commanded it. It is added, that Moreau has occupied Dellingen, Nordlingen, and had advanced upon the Iser.

A Paris paper of the 1st inst (the Journal des Debats) an extract of which was yesterday received via Dunkirk states, on the authority of the Frankfort Gazette of the 22d ult. that the archduke Charles was assembling an army of 30 battalions in the Tyrol, and was to be immediately joined by 20,000 Hungarian cavalry, assembled near Presburg.

An extract of a letter from Schaffhausen, dated the 20th ult. received through the like medium, repeats the report communicated by the Paris papers last week, of the victory obtained by the Republicans on the Danube. It states a column of the Imperial army, detached by general Kray to reinforce the army in Italy, to have been encountered by general Lecourbe, and that, after a sanguinary conflict, they lost between 3 and 4000 prisoners.

Another of the French papers (Journal du Nord-ouest) under date of Rennes June 25, states 6000 Turks to have landed at Belisle on the 22d, and that with the exception of 600 who regained their ships, the entire of the residue were killed or made prisoners; and that a frigate which attempted to cover their retreat had been sunk. We learn with satisfaction that government are in possession of dispatches from general Maitland, of seven days subsequent date, and that no such event has occurred.

The return of Buonaparte to Paris, was announced at Dunkirk in the following bulletin:—

"*Dunkirk Telegraphic bulletin, July 2.*

The first Consul Buonaparte has arrived at Paris. (Signed)

"CHAPPE,
"J. KENNY."

Dispatches were yesterday received from lord Keith, and from sir Sidney Smith, said to contain intelligence of some successes obtained by the Ottoman arms over the French; but from the lamentable state of the Turkish army, and the silence of last night's Gazette, upon a subject of so much importance, and at a period when good news was so much wanted, we apprehend that the inference drawn from the dispatches is not correct. Our letters from Constantinople, written immediately previous to the departure of the post, do not contain any thing of a gratifying nature; they, however, express extreme apprehension and solicitude respecting the affairs of Egypt, and government might receive intelligence from sir Sidney Smith, through lord Keith, much sooner than by the capital of Turkey.

The following is a list of the wars between this country and France, with the terms of their duration, since the one which commenced in 1116, and continued two years; 1161, lasted twenty-five years; 1191, one year; 1201, fifteen; 1224, nineteen; 1294, five; 1339, twenty-one; 1368, fifty two; 1482, forty nine; 1492, one month; 1512, two years; 1521, six; 1549, one; 1557, two; 1562, two; 1627, two; 1666, one; 1689, ten; 1702, eleven; 1744, four; 1756, seven; 1778, five; and lastly, 1793 which still subsists; making within a period of 687 years, 242 years of war.

MILAN, June 9.

Neither here nor in any other of the Italian towns of which the French have taken possession, have we yet seen a tree of liberty planted. No orders have been issued for the wearing of cockades; though some of the inhabitants have of their own accord assumed the Cisalpine colors. The patriots dare not act so turbulently as they formerly did; when some of them applied to the first consul for permission to plant the tree of liberty, he represented to them in a very affable manner, that this ceremony might be deferred for some time longer without danger. A spirit of moderation is in every thing apparent, and this, it cannot be denied, has made a very favorable impression on the minds of the people. The respect shewn to religion likewise gains over many adherents. The first consul has admonished the clergy to teach the true spirit of the doctrine of Jesus by their life and conduct; in which sense, he tells them, he is himself a good catholic, and is ready to shew to the new head of the church, who formerly was personally known to him, as much respect and reverence as he received at Venice. Buonaparte has sent off a courier to the archbishop of Milan, to invite him to return and promising him security and protection.

ROVEREDO, June 12.

According to letters from Constantinople, that may be depended on, the Turks, in the attacks made on them by general Kleber in Egypt, had 5,700 men killed. It is also confirmed, that the Turks surprised Cairo, where they massacred all the French they found. Admiral Keith received at Leghorn on the 30th of April the consent of his court to the first capitulation of the French which he sent off the next day to Sir Sidney Smith at Alexandria. We shall soon know whether the French will abide by this treaty, or a new one be concluded. The Turks give no quarter to any Egyptian who had joined Kleber.

HARTFORD, (Conn.) August 28.

Capt. ISAAC WILLIAMS, who was convicted in the Circuit Court of the United States, at their session in this town in September last, of accepting a commission under the French Republic (he being a citizen of the U. States) and privateering against his Britannic Majesty's subjects, with whom the United States were at peace, in violation of our treaty with them, and sentenced to 8 months imprisonment and 2,000 dollars fine,—having three months since served out the term of imprisonment, contained in his sentence, and being unable to pay the fine, petitioned the President of the United States that it might be remitted him—Who on the representation, has seen fit to grant the full remission of the fine, and has directed that he shall be set at liberty on his paying costs of suit, &c.

NEW-HAVEN, August 27.

Wednesday last arrived the schooner Two Brothers, of this port, David Norris, who reports "that on the 7th instant he was brought to, fired a shot with an intention to hull us, and running along side, hailed us in French, we answered him from Turk's Island; the second salutation was, *you d——d infernal r——l, why did you run from us?* with other scurrilous and abusive expressions, threatening to sink us; he then sent his boat on board, and took all my people, the mate and one hand excepted. He also took from me two passengers, (sailors) belonging to Philadelphia, who had been taken on their outward bound passage, in the schooner Nancy, capt. Kennedy, by the Patriot French privateer. After examining the people, some of whom had protections, those who had not the signature of the British consul, he declared good for nothing, *d——g all our collectors*, saying he did not know them. After examining my papers, he told me I might go about my business, and that he should keep all my people; he detained on board Thaddeus Smith, of New-Haven, who is advanced in life, and has a wife and several children dependent on him for support, John Munson, Abijah B. Terril, and Edmond Tompkins, belonging to and near New-Haven; also, David Betts, a native of Portsmouth, Virginia, a citizen of Philadelphia; putting on board a Spanish prisoner, who understood not a word of English, and one of the passengers, leaving us, six in all, two of which were sick, and one lame, in a leaky vessel.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

From the AURORA:

ANOTHER DOCUMENT.

No. I.

A correspondent who complains that we have not remembered our promise to give the *Beauties of Federalism*, will perhaps find the substance without the title, in the accounts of Messrs. *Pickering, Dayton and Co.* on the character, conduct, politics, and present mission of Mr. *Tracy*, and in the document which we now lay before the public, as an evidence that *British Influence* has been employed in this country, to promote political ends.

A LETTER OF JOHN ADAMS.

(COPY.)

Quincy, May , 1792.

Dear Sir,

THE first thing I have to communicate to you must be an explanation of the date of my letter. The legislature of Massachusetts last winter, upon a petition of the North Parish, in Braintree, separated it from the rest of the town, erected it into a new one, and gave it the name of Quincy. By this measure you see they have deprived me of my title of "*Duke of Braintree*," and made it necessary that my friends should write me in future, as an inhabitant of Quincy. So much for this *Brimborion*.

Something that interests me much more is your obliging letter of the 12th of this month.

I should have been happy to have seen Mr. Pinckney, before his departure; but more from individual curiosity, than from any opinion, that I could have given him any information of importance to him. If he has the talent of searching hearts, he will not be long at a loss, if he has not, no information of mine, can give it him.

The duke of Leeds, once enquired of me very kindly, after his class mates at Westminster-school, the two Mr. Pinckneys, which induces me to conclude, that our new ambassador has many powerful old friends in England. Whether this is a recommendation of him, for the office or not, I have other reasons to believe that his family have had their eyes fixed upon the ambassy to St James's, for many years, even before I was sent there, and that they contributed to limit the duration of my commission to three years, in order to make way for themselves to succeed me. I wish they may find as much honor and pleasure in it, as they expected, & that the public may derive from it, dignity and utility. But knowing as I do, the long intrigue, and suspecting as I do, much British influence in the appointment, were I in any executive department, I should take the liberty to keep a vigilant eye upon them.

Accept of my thanks, for your reflections on the state of the union, which I have read with all the pleasure which the intelligence, information, accuracy, and elegance of the remarks on lord Sheffield inspired.

There is one secret which you must be careful to keep, manufactures must have good government. They cannot exist where they are without it, much less can they be introduced where they are not. But a great part of the people of America, appear to be so determined to have no government at all; that if you let them know the whole truth you will excite an unmanageable party against manufactures. Manufactures cannot much less thrive, without honor, fidelity, punctuality, public and private faith, a sacred respect to property, and the moral obligation of promises and contracts; virtues and habits which never did, and never will generally prevail in any populous nation, without a decisive, as well as an intelligent and honest government. The science of political œconomy is but a late study, and is not yet generally understood among us. Though I have read most of the authors of reputation on the subject, both among the French and the English, I pretend not to have digested any thing relative to it, with the precision of a master. But to me it appears that the general interest of agriculture in particular, as well as of the nation in general, will be promoted by a discreet and judicious encouragement of manufactures, and that it is not the land jobber, who can be benefitted in the rapid rise of his monopoly, by drawing every labouring hand into the wilderness to fell trees.

The continual accession of foreigners will endanger and destroy our peace, if we know not how to govern them. They will moreover corrupt our elections, & tear us to pieces. Sufficient to the day, however, is its evil, and in that day and hour it always has been, and I doubt not, always will be given us to provide against its dangers.

yours, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

This letter of Mr. *Adams* was written while the venerated general *Washington* was president, and Mr. *Adams* vice-president. But even interesting as it is on that account, it acquires a double portion of interest from occurrences which have since arisen, and circumstances which at this moment exist. It is a document in which our interests as to foreign policy are deeply illustrated, and even after all the abuses considered, the dangers which the country has *escaped* from Mr. *Adams's* principles very clearly manifested. This letter may be considered in the following points of view.

1. As it proves British influence.
2. As it implicates the former and present rivals of Mr. Adams, Thomas and C. Cotesworth Pinckney.
3. As it relates to the fatal prejudices which Mr. *Adams* expresses against the manufacturing interest and against the "*honor, fidelity, public* and private faith," of the country and his disapprobation of the government of which he was an officer and sworn to support.

In the forth paragraph of this interesting letter we learn, that Mr. Adams considered the appointment of *Thomas Pinckney* as ambassador to the British court, to have been procured through the influence of the *Duke of Leeds*. This duke was during our revolution, known as the marquis of Carmarthen, and at or about the period of Mr. Pinckney's embassy to England was secretary of state, or a member of the British privy council.

Mr. *Adams* further says, that he had other reasons to believe that the *Pinckney* family had their eyes upon that embassy, and that they contributed to limit the duration of his residence to three years in England, in order to make way for themselves.

But the most important article in this branch of the letter is—the concluding sentence, which cannot be too often reflected upon, nor too attentively looked into—Mr. *Adams* says—"BUT KNOWING AS I DO, "THE LONG INTRIGUE, *and suspecting as* "*I do, much* BRITISH INFLUENCE *in the* "APPOINTMENT,—*were I in any execu-* "*tive department I should take the liberty to* "*keep a vigilant eye upon them.*"

Every man in America, every paper in America that is not *sold* or subjected to British influence, ought to give this letter publicity, and to point out the important confirmation which it gives of British influence. Let it be remembered that Mr. Adams now President of the United States is the authority, and that it is asserted to have been practised with effect even in spite of the virtue and watchfulness of *General Washington*.

Along with this document of Mr. *Adams* we recommend as an illustration of the "*long intrigue*" to which he alludes, a reference to the plan of the federal government, proposed by Sir John Dalrymple for *England, Ireland, Holland* and *America*, and the principles of which are revived under another form, in a pamphlet published by young Fenno at New York.

In the second view as it relates to the *Pinckney* family, this letter is of very considerable interest. It will be remembered, that Mr. *Thomas Pinckney* was the candidate upon whom *Alexander Hamilton*, the arch intriguer, adherent of Britain, and the evil genius of America, had fixed in 1796, for the Presidential chair; the same Mr. *Pinckney* who was appointed to succeed Mr. Adams, at the Court of St James's.

The other, and the only Pinckney implicated along with *Thomas*, is the candidate at THIS TIME set up by HAMILTON, for the Presidential chair, and opposed to Mr. Adams, by the same party, General *Charles Cotesworth Pinckney*.

A gentleman who has furnished the Editor with a copy of this letter, relates that during the last session of Congress, in this city, mr. *Thomas Pinckney* having seen a copy of the letter, mentioned it to mr. Adams, who, it is said, assured mr. T. Pinckney, that he did not allude to him, but to *C. Pinckney*, the Senator! A Carolina member of Congress, and a very furious federalist, who was present, on this occasion, said it was as rascally an apology as he had ever heard. In fact, except the coarseness of the epithet, it was true, for *Charles Pinckney*, of the Senate, who is a decided republican, has never been out of America, never had any correspondence with the Duke of Leeds, or any other duke; and the other two, who are not republicans, were educated in England, and class mates of the duke of Leeds.

General Pinckney, being now the Hamiltonian and Pickeronian candidate, opposed to mr. Adams for the presidential chair, it may not be amiss to give a trait of his obsequiousness to the grand leader.

In military affairs there is a certain point of honor, which is undoubtedly necessary to the support of military distinction. In the struggles for promotion on the establishment of the *late standing army* general *Knox* would not submit to serve under Hamilton, who had been only a lieutenant, when he was a major general. General *Pinckney*, however, who was so fastidious at Paris, and whose aristocratical haughtiness gave so much disgust, was not so austere as Knox; he was by many years the senior of Hamilton, but he condescended to accept a subordinate rank; and actually served as junior to Hamilton.

From this view of General *Pinckney*, we must inevitably draw these conclusions. Hamilton was opposed to the pacific mission proposed by mr. Adams; he was the principal author and supporter of all the ruinous measures which have encreased our *public debt*, and our *taxes*; General *Pinckney* is set up for President by *Hamilton*, and it is no more than fair to infer that the late, but few measures for which the public have applauded mr. Adams, would be opposed by Gen. Pinckney, and that in fact Hamilton would rule as effectually and fatally as if he himself were President.

The third point of mr. Adams's letter we must postpone till to-morrow, in order to admit other subjects.

ANGLO-FEDERAL CONNECTIONS OF CHURCH & STATE.

The connexion between *ecclesiastical, aristocratical*, and *British* influence, as they act and co-operate, against the republican government, and the republicans of the United States, is every day more conspicuous. On the naked surface of the assertion it would appear extravagant to say that there is a co-operation between some of the *episcopal clergy* of *Philadelphia*, and of *Maryland*, the *Old Tories* of *New Hampshire* and the *British* government of *Halifax*! But let us look a few facts.

An episcopal clergyman in this city who has injured not only his church but his family, by his intimacy and connexion with PORCUPINE, has we understand, re commenced his career of *pulpit politics*, a respectful concern for his family, has induced us to suppress many particulars concerning this *ecclesiastical* pulpit drummer, the indecorum of his conduct on Sunday last, shews that he has very little profited by his useful experience, this hint is given him, with a hope that he will confine himself to *the service of God*—if he perseveres in a contrary course, we shall not consider any delicacy due towards him, who has none for himself. This man opposed the reading of the declaration of independence on the 4th of July last, by a society of federal young men—and on Sunday last in his sermon, several times exhorted his hearers to oppose Mr. Jefferson.

This connexion between *Porcupine* and the *parson*, and opposition to the Declaration of Independence, and Mr. Jefferson, are perfectly consistent—with his politics; let us trace the connexion for a moment.

Porcupine is now at *Nova Scotia* where he has been warmly received by *Governor Wentworth*, and it is understood he is to publish a paper there, for the *illumination* of such as the refugees call the *rebel Provinces!* The inhabitants of Halifax are nine-tenths old refugees.

Governor *Wentworth's* relations and adherents it must be remembered are now become very powerful and influential men at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, notwithstanding their former *toryism*.

Mr. JAMES SHEAFF who has been lately elected a senator of the United States from that state, was a violent and inveterate *tory*. He lately married a *niece* of the British governor *Wentworth* the present patron of Porcupine, our Philadelphia *parson's* friend and *literary* idol. Mrs *Sheaff's* father and brother are now in the British service and pay!

Mr *Jacob Sheaff*, brother of James, was also an *old tory*, and has not changed his opinions of us as rebels though he did not refuse the place of *navy agent*, given him by *President Adams!*

Mr *John Pierce* another *old tory*, and a *nephew* of governor *Wentworth* of Halifax, was appointed to the place of *Loan Officer*, in New Hampshire, in the room of Mr. John *Gardner*; this latter gentleman is an *old whig*, and was dismissed in 1798, for refusing to sign a bombastical address approving of the profligate measures of that day. (See *Prospect before us* page 31.)

Captain *Martin* the present collector of the customs at Portsmouth New-Hampshire, is also married to a niece of governor *Wentworth*.

Let us now see what effects the connexion of *British* and *old tory* interests have produced in any shape.

A bank had been established some time since at Portsmouth, in order to give wings to the mercantile enterprize of the people there; the establishment produced the most salutary effects, on the trade as well as on the population and prosperity of Portsmouth. But this was done by *republicans*, and *John Langdon*, who had fought in the wars of the revolution against England, was considered as the principal, in this liberal and important establishment. During the reign of delusion, from which the people of New-Hampshire are but just awaking, every effort, and the usual profligacy of the anglo-federal faction were employed to undermine the character and interest of the republican benefactors of Portsmouth, and they at length succeeded in the legislature, by putting in Mr. *Sheaff* above mentioned, in the room of Mr Langdon.

But this was only a small step. It was necessary to remove an establishment which merited so much popularity as the *Union Bank* of Portsmouth; and, they caused a law to be passed which destroys it. The *anglo federalists* calculated upon this measure, the ruin not only of the *Bank*, but the fortunes and reputation of the founders. They concluded that they had like other bankers, traded *beyond their capital*, and would not be able in a limited time to redeem their paper; to their utter astonishment, the directors had not only cash to cover all demands, but a large surplus dividend! The *system* however, is here clearly seen.

Let us turn our attention again southward. Before the revolution, and during its progress, the people were deeply wounded by the conduct of the episcopal clergy. Their altars were deserted, their flocks scattered, and the temples and monuments fell into decay. Adversity and the success of the republican cause taught them prudence for a while. But the flattery, the cunning and the ambition of the British episcopacy soon displayed itself by the influence of emissaries and the revived zeal of their old adherents. They soon took a share in our politics. They attempted to dictate over our literature. The influence of Britain in our *government* was encouraging, and they already saw the flattering illusion of an established church about to subvert the constitution. Profligate men such as *Porcupine* and *Fenno* openly advocated a *National Church*; *Harper*, the mouth-piece and the Marplot of the faction, the intimate friend of *Lifton*, declared explicitly to a Virginian gentleman, that an established Church we must have.

In Maryland the Episcopal Clergy who are *three fourths* of them Englishmen, were preparing the way for the consummation of the event there, and nearly all of them hold their commissions from the Episcopacy of England.

The Secretary of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, was by a prodigious mistake, the *intimate* and *warm friend* of that

vulgar, immoral and abandoned wretch Porcupine!

It is indeed true, that several men of worth belong to the episcopal church. Every man who knows the head of the episcopal church of Philadelphia, will pay a tribute to this amiable and benevolent character. His mortification at the conduct of some of those *political speculators in church politics* is well known.

This subject covers so large a surface, and has so many ramifications through the United States, that it is impossible to take it up without being diffusive—we shall conclude this time with an article, that will shew men of all sects, how superior is the toleration of our happy country over that of the established churches, and our fellow citizens of Delaware and Maryland ought to consider it attentively. The late attemps of Dr *Coke*, an English clergyman sent from England in the British packet, and who has since returned to go on a similar million to Ireland should not be forgotton—it ought to be compared with the constant policy of the British.

FROM THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

MR PRINTER,

The author of a letter of which this is an extract, is a venerable gentleman near sixty years old.

This man has been an acceptable minister of the Methodist church in Europe for many years. About two years since, he was appointed by the British methodist conference, as a missionary to the island of Bermuda. After being properly ordained, and furnished with honorable letters of recommendation from public and private characters in England; he sailed in the British Packet for New-York, and after preaching a few sermons in this city, and staying several days among the people of his own denomination, he sailed for Bermuda, the place of his original destination. On his arrival at Bermuda, he waited on the governor of the island, informed him of his intention, (of preaching) requested his patronage, obtained his approbation and promise of future protection. It appears that his ministerial labours have had a good effect on the public mind and manners—But strange and shameful to relate, a law is enacted purposely to prevent his preaching—a law only descriptive of the depravity of morals, and the despotism of the government under which it exists, and under the operation of which, this aged, pious, zealous and respectable minister of Jesus Christ, now lies confined in a loathsome prison. Americans, adore the bounty of that Providence which hath procured to you the invaluable blessing of civil and religious liberty.

"Bermuda Jail, June 26, 1800.

"*My dear Brother*,

"I am now in bonds for preaching the gospel in Bermuda. They have made a law designedly to prevent my preaching in this place. I was taken prisoner the 24th June, together with one of my friends, at whose house I preached. When arrested, we remonstrated, but all in vain—to jail we must go. I thank God for his comfortable presence—he does not leave me in the trying hour. I am unspeakably happy for suffering for his name-sake. Gratitude to God fills my soul, while tears of love overflow my eyes.

"The letter of the law under which we suffer is, that no person shall preach, exhort, lecture or speak, or deliver any doctrine on the scriptures, either verbally or in writing, unless ordained according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England or Scotland!!!

JOHN STEPHENSON.

[*We return our thanks to the gentleman who politely favored us with the following extract of a letter.*]

PEACE

Between RIGAUD and TOUSSAINT.

"Two or three days before our departure from the Cape, news had arrived there of peace having taken place between Toussaint Louverture and Rigaud.

"Toussaint's forces, under the command of general Dessaline, having captured Arquin, and got possession of Rigaud's portmanteau and papers, by which they became acquainted with his real situation (which he had hitherto found means to keep concealed from them) they determined on pushing forward, with all possible dispatch, to Aux Cayes, before he could receive any supplies of ammunition and provisions, of which his army was much in want.

"Rigaud found himself so closely pursued, and perceiving some unfavorable movements in his own army, and fearing that they might declare openly against him, determined at last, if possible, to accommodate matters with Toussaint. He accordingly sent a deputation to him, to let him know his intentions: they were well received, but Toussaint would agree to no other terms, than that Rigaud should immediately depart from the island; which Rigaud was finally forced to consent to. A certain number of days has been allowed him, by Toussaint, to depart with his family and baggage. He has a brig of 22 guns, in the harbor of Aux Cayes, in which he means to embark.

"This city or town has sent a deputation of white inhabitants to general Toussaint, to request him to come in person, and take possession of the place, (dreading the arrival of the army without the commander in chief, as they have always been led to suppose, that the territory in possession of Rigaud was to be given them as fair plunder).—On the 22 inst. gen. Moyse, commander at the Cape, received official letters from general Toussaint, informing him of these transactions, and that he, Toussaint, was then on his road to Aux Cayes.

The Augusta, brig, the Trumbull and the Herald, sloops of war, are cruising near the Aux Cayes. It is to be hoped that Rigaud will fall in with some one of them."

BALTIMORE, September 1.

OFFICIAL.

Extracts of two letters from lieutenant John Shaw, of the United States' schooner Enterprize, of 12 guns and 70 men, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated the 19th and 26th July, 1800.

"On the 9th inst I fell in with the French privateer l'Aigle, of 10 guns and 78 men. She engaged me with much spirit for 15 minutes, when she lowered her colors."

"On the 23d, I fell in with and captured the French privateer Flambeaux, of 12 guns and 98 men. She engaged me for nearly two glasses.

"L'Aigle had 4 men killed, 3 wounded. Flambeaux 4 men killed, 29 wounded. The Enterprize 2 wounded in the engagement with the Flambeaux."

Extract of a letter from Mose Tryon, Esq commander of the United States' ship Connecticut, dated St. Pierre's, Martinico, 22d July, 1800, to the secretary of the navy.

"Since my last of the 21st ultimo, we have only fallen in with and captured from the French, a French Ketch called Le Chonchon, with a cargo per invoice, which I dispatched this day with the convoy."

Board of Health.

The returns from the physicians on Fell's-Point, during the last 24 hours ending this morning at sun-rise, are as follow:

New cases	11
Total number of sick, (including new cases)	123
Ditto at hospital (not included)	15

Interments in the city and precincts, during the last 24 hours ending this morning at sun rise.

Adults 13 Children 2.
8th month 31st, 1800.

Interments in the city and precincts, during the last 24 hours, ending this morning at sun-rise—Adults 12—Children 1.
9th month 1st, 1800.

STAUNTON, August 26.

—DIED—

On Saturday the 16th inst after a long and painful illness, which he bore with that fortitude always attendant on the Christian, Col. WILLIAM BOWYER, aged 59 years.

NORFOLK, September 4.

DEATHS.

On Sunday morning last, at Williamsburg, JOHN BLAIR, Esq. in the 69th year of his age.

That the pen of panegyric could scarce add to the merits of this most amiable, accomplished, and truly virtuous character, will be felt and acknowledged by his numerous friends and extensive acquaintance. By those who knew him not, some estimate may be formed of his super eminent worth when they are in truth told, that in discharging the arduous duties of a variety of the highest and most important public appointments, as well as in the several relations of private life, he never lost a friend, or found an enemy; and that even Calumny, whose viperous tooth impotently assailed the illustrious Washington, always shrunk from his friend, the unassuming and pious BLAIR. No man, perhaps, ever through life more fully experienced the truth and force of the scriptural beatitude; "blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth;" or in death better justified the pathetic exclamation of the Diviner of the East; "let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Among the victims of the prevailing disease, none has been more deservedly deplored than COLONEL OTWAY BYRD, Collector of the Customs of this port, who died on Tuesday night, after a short illness.

The early part of his life was devoted to his country's service, in the trying moment of the Revolutionary War, when he entered as a volunteer into the army of the United States, and filled a distinguished military character under the immediate patronage of General Lee. In these arduous moments he acquired the peculiar notice of General Washington, who conferred on him the honourable appointment of aid de-camp; and on many occasions during that great man's civil authority and private life, he was regarded by strong marks of his confidence and esteem. He received, without solicitation, an appointment on the Western Expedition, in which he obtained in an eminent degree, the public approbation.

He was elected to the office of Collector in 1797, which he held until his death.

His genuine worth and intrinsic merit are most strongly attested by the universal regret which his death has occasioned.

He was candid and independent in his opinions, correct in his judgment, generous in his temper, warm in his attachments, and honourable in all his deportment. As a public officer he was diligent and faithful; and as a man he was surpassed by none in the exercise of all the philanthropic and social duties.

I WISH TO HIRE,

Twenty Labouring Men,

By the month, for one or two months—I will give twelve dollars per month, and pay the cash as soon as earned.

JOHN P. SHIELDS.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1800. sw

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Tuesday, September 9, 1800.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette of last Wednesday.

The ships Union and Francis and Mary, arrived this day from Liverpool, with dry goods. The former sailed the 5th and the latter the 12th July. The latest London paper brought by these vessels is of the 4th. A letter of the 7th mentions that that day's mail from London brought accounts of a treaty being concluded between the French and Austrians. Another letter of the 11th says nothing on the subject.

From the Philadelphia Supporter.

Mr. Supporter,

In some of the newspapers I read by way of complaint, strictures on the administrators of our government giving the printing of the laws, and other public matters, to one set of printers of newspapers in each state to the exclusion of others, so as to fix and rivet the support of such paper to all the measures of government, and to stifle that free and candid enquiry which ought to be pursued in an American paper, but which would jeopardize the salary, if allowed, by those employed by the government. Such complaints may be groundless, or otherwise—no doubt those who administer the government would be reproached with it true or false for they must employ some, and cannot go to the great expense of employing all—But I think the following plan, if adopted, would not only shield the administrators of government from imputation or partiality on this score, but would also produce a considerable saving to the public annually—Let all the public advertising of the United States be given to those publishers who will do it cheapest and best, and let proposals be publicly invited annually in the respective states for the purpose.

☞ It is suggested, whether it would not be a still more unexceptionable plan for the Government to offer a small sum (perhaps less than half the lowest, or one fourth of the highest sum paid at present) to every proprietor of a paper throughout the United States, who should publish the laws of Congress in his paper. This would certainly be the most effectual way of giving publicity to the laws of the Union, the additional expense would be inconsiderable, and it could not be used as a mean, as is hinted may be the case at present, of improperly influencing the political complexion of any paper.

—*MARRIED*—

In Cumberland county, on the 6th ult. PEYTON RIDDLE, Esq merchant, at Buckingham courthouse, to the amiable Miss PATSY WOODSON, of Cumberland.

From the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

On the importance of a general and well regulated system of Education.

CITIZENS OF AMERICA.

There is no subject more worthy of the attention of a free people than the education of youth. It constitutes the firmest basis of social happiness, and is the direct path to social improvement.—Impressed with this idea, we find the greatest attention paid thereto by the most celebrated states of antiquity. Athens, Sparta, Carthage and Rome, rose each in their turn to the meridian of glory, by early impressing on the minds of their citizens the love of country, justice and honour. For this purpose, each according to their different situations, adopted different methods, but all directed to the same end. The first entrusted the education of her sons to the greatest philosophers that her soil produced; the second enacted that all children in the state should live in a state of the most perfect equality and receive the same course of education; the third considered all children, born free, as the property of the state, and decreed that each should receive an education suited to his genius, and have an opportunity of cultivating in early life those talents which nature had imparted to him, in order to fit him for future usefulness.—And it is well known what care was taken by the Roman republic to prepare their youth for atchieving great and glorious actions, by a steady and well directed education.

It is true that the state of society is now widely different; but it is no less true that human nature remains the same; that under different modifications, we are in the same want of instruction as those of ancient days; and indeed if we consider the improvement society has made, we may justly conclude we are more in want of it than in the first ages, when the sciences only began to be known.

It may be deemed superfluous to recur to past republics to shew the utility of an establishment for the improvement of your youth, as every unbiassed man sees the expediency of such a measure. Your country only wants this to render it respectable, to render it the happiest in the world. This is the only way by which you will become an enlightened and united people; this is the true method to support and retain that freedom you so dearly earned; and it is by this alone you can expect to make your land a field for the virtues to thrive in, that you can enlarge the circle of social enjoyment and keep up a spirit of patriotism and justice, so necessary and useful in a republican government.

CALEDONUS.

New-York, August 26.

We understand that the Governor with the advice of the Council, has appointed the persons hereinafter named, commissioners to superintend the election of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, which is to take place in the several counties of this commonwealth on the first Monday in November next. It is said commissions have been issued and sent by express to the several persons appointed, a seperate commission to each commissioner in every county. A precaution which puts the complete execution of the law beyond the possibility of hazard. With some of the persons who have been selected for this important trust we have not the pleasure to be acquainted, but with a very great majority we have, and from our knowledge of the great merit and respectability of character, of these, we are authorised to declare that a more judicious appointment could not have been made.

FOR THE COUNTY OF

Accomack, George Layfield, William Marshall and Wm Waterfield.
Albemarle, Nicholas Lewis, sen. George Divers and William Clark.
Amelia, Maj. Joseph Scott, Thomas Randolph and Abraham Green.
Amherst, Samuel Meredith, Landon Cabell and Nelson Crawford
Augusta, John Coulter, William M'Pheters, sen. and Samuel Miller
Bath, John Lewis, Jacob Warwick and Elisha Williams, senior
Bedford, Christopher Clarke, Charles Clay and Arthur Moseley
Berkeley, William Darke, George Hite and Thomas Rutherford
Botetourt, Martin M'Ferran, John H. Madison and George Skillern
Brooke, John Connell, Robert Colwell and Wm. M'Kennon
Brunswick, Thomas Claiborne, Sterling Ruffin and Wythe Harrison
Buckingham, Charles Yancey, William Perkins, sen. and William Davis
Campbell, John Dabney, Daniel B. Parrow and James Clarke
Cumberland, Samuel Anderson, Randolph Harrison and John Hatcher
Caroline, James Taylor, John T. Woodford and Richard Hawes
Charles City, John Bradley, Collier Harrison and James Walker
Charlotte, Quin Moreton, Bernard Todd and Thomas Spencer
Chesterfield, Isaac Sallé, George Markham and William Brown
Culpepper, Philip R. Thompson, John Shaukleford and Mordicai Barbour
Dinwiddie, Edward Pegram, Joseph Goodwin and John Brown (merch't.)
Elizabeth City, Thomas Jones, Geo. Wray and William Armistead.
Essex, William Latane, William Brokenbrough and Paul Micou
Fauquier, Hancock Lee, Gustavus B. Horner and Augustine Jennings
Fairfax, John Mots, John C. Hunter and Francis Peyton
Frederick, John Smith, James Singleton and John Peyton
Franklin, Henry Callaway, Samuel Hairston and Samuel Duval
Fluvanna, Samuel Richardson, John Quarles and Allen Bernard
Gloucester, William Hall, Mann Page and Richard Baynham
Goochland, Thomas Miller, William Lee and Isaac W. Pleasants
Grayson, Greenbury G. M'Kinsey, John Filder and Enoch Osborne
Greenbriar, Samuel Brown, William H. Cavendish and James Reid
Greensville, Joseph Wilkins, Francis Hill and John Goodwin
Halifax, George Carrington, Berryman Green and George Camp
Hampshire, John Higgins, Francis Murphy and William Armstrong
Hanover, William O. Winston, Nathaniel Pope, jun and Parke Street
Hardy, Col. Joseph Neville, James Parsons and Abraham Shore
Harrison, John Webster, David Hewes and William Williams
Henrico, Nathaniel Wilkinson, Miles Selden, sen. and Daniel L. Hylton
Henry, John Redd, John Alexander and Peter Garland
Isle of Wight, John Goodrich, Emanuel Wells and Francis Boykin
James City, John Ambler, Champion Travis and John Goodall, jun
King & Queen, Richard Brooke, John Hoskins and William Lyne
Kanawha, Thomas Lewis, William Morris, jun and Wm. Clendinen
King George, John Taliaferro, sen. John A. Stuart and Theodosius Hansford
King William, William Penn, William Gregory and James Ruffin
Lancaster, Joseph Carter, jun Martin Shearman and Richard Selden
Lee, Benjamin Sharp, Peter Fulkerson and John Ewing
Loudoun, John Littlejohn, Charles Benuet and Albert Russel
Louisa, William O. Callis, Thomas Meriwether and David Watson
Lunenburg, William Taylor, Joseph Yarborough and Sterling Niblett
Madison, Reuben Fry, Abraham Maury and Robert Robuck
Matthews, Hunley Gayle, James Spark and Thomas Brooks
Mecklenburg, Mark Alexander, Archibald Kreese and Wm. Taylor Jones
Middlesex, Robert B. Daniel, Thomas Hill and William George
Monongalia, Major William John, Richard Claiborne and David Scott
Monroe, James Alexander, John Byrnside and Alexander Stuart
Montgomery, Daniel Trigg, Charles Taylor and Bird Smith.
Nansemond, Robert M. Riddick, Reuben Yarborough and Joseph Goodwin, jun
New-Kent, William Chamberlayne, James Semple and Robert Armistead
Norfolk, Richard E. Lee, Robert Brough and James Bennett
Northampton, Caleb Fisher, Matthew Guy, and John Elliott
Northumberland, Wm. Claughton, Hiram Opie and Thomas Downing.
Nottoway, Francis Fitzgerald, Edward Bland and Griel Green
Ohio, William M'Mechen, Henry Smith and Joseph Tomlinstone.
Orange, James Williams, Robert Taylor, and Catlett Conway.
Patrick, Joshua Rentfro, Joseph Stovall and Jesse Corn
Pendleton, Robert Davis, John Slavin and Isaac Hinkle
Pittsylvania, Isaac Coles, William Tunstal and Joseph Carter
Powhatan, Samuel Pleasants, Rich'd Crump and William Pope.
Prince Edward, Archibald McRobert, Tarlton Woodson and John Kelso
Princess Anne, Adam Kreling, Thomas Wishart, jr and Joseph White
Prince William, Benjamin Botts, George Graham and John D Orr
Prince George, John Shore, Richard Bland and George Rutlid
Richmond, Ezekiel Levi, Vincent Brantham and Griffin Garland
Randolph, John Haddon, Adam Lee and Matthew Whitman
Rockbridge, John Bowyer, Andrew Reed and John Caruthers
Rockingham, Andrew Shanklin, John Carthy, jr. and Reuben Moore
Russell, Simon Cockrell, John M. Efflett and Nathan Ellington.
Southampton, William Edmunds, James Wilkinson and John Taylor
Spotsylvania, John Minor, Mann Page and David Kerr
Stafford, John Cooke, John T. Brooke and Robert Henning
Surry, Cawheld Seward, Nicholas Faulcon and William Boyce
Sussex, John Mason, sen. John H. Briggs and John Cargill
Shenandoah, Jacob Ricker, Wm. H. Dulaney and James Allen
Tazewell, David Ward, Henry Bowen and Samuel Walker
Warwick, Matthew Wills, William Diggs and Wm. Allen
Washington, Francis Preston, Claiborne Watkins and Robert Preston
Westmoreland, Alexander Parker, Thomas Hungerford and Thomas Plummer
Wood, Hugh Phelps, Rees Wolfe and Daniel Kincheloe
Wythe, Alexander Smyth, Daniel Sheffie and David Sawyers
York, Wm. Nelson, Robert Shield and Wm. Howard
City of Richmond, Wm. Duval, Alexander Quarrier and David Lambert.
Borough of Norfolk, Wm Bland, Thomas Newton and Samuel Coleman.
City of Williamburg, James Southall, Littleton Tazewell and Robert Saunders.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received that some contagious disease exists at Norfolk, which without due precaution may be communicated to other parts of this commonwealth, and it being the duty of the Executive to prevent the spreading of the said disease, by causing the laws made and provided for that purpose to be faithfully executed, I have therefore thought fit with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this Proclamation, injoining all vessels coming from the said port of Norfolk up James river, to perform Quarantine at Jordan's Point, and all other vessels coming from said port to any other port within this commonwealth, to perform Quarantine at the places heretofore designated for such ports respectively, for the term of fifteen days, to be computed from the times they severally sailed from the said port of Norfolk. All captains and masters of vessels sailing from the port of Norfolk, to any other port of this commonwealth, are required to comply with this injunction, otherwise they will expose themselves to the penalties inflicted by the law in case of disobedience. And I do hereby call on the Superintendants of Quarantine at the said several ports, to be vigilant and active in the discharge of their duty, observing that due examination be made of all vessels about to enter their respective ports, to ascertain whence they came, and that they cause those coming from Norfolk to be forthwith confined to the station appointed for the port to which they are bound, and also see that the quarantine above injoined be strictly and faithfully performed, in all other respects according to law.

Given under my hand, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twenty third day of August, one thousand eight hundred, and of the commonwealth the twenty fifth

(L. S.)

James Monroe.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I undertook in conjunction with Robert Craig and Archibald Campbell, to act as a trustee in the disposal of James Ryan's property, for the benefit of his creditors, and whereas from sundry circumstances it has become very inconvenient for me to act as a trustee in the said affair. Therefore I do hereby relinquish all right to act as a trustee in the said affair.

William Patterson.

Manchester, Sept. 2d, 1800.

To William Meredith, Benjamin Chilton, Joseph Laving, Benjamin Taliaferro, and Richard Taliaferro.

GENTLEMEN,

TAKE notice, that on the twenty second day of October next, at the house of Mr. William Spencer in Amherst County, state of Virginia, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock of the same day, I shall take the deposition of the said William Spencer and others; and on the 19th day of November following, at the Tavern of Paul Tulman, at Hanover Courthouse, I shall take the deposition of Mr. Nathaniel Thompson and others, material witnesses for the plaintiffs, to a suit now depending in the High Court of Chancery in Virginia, wherein Denis Fitzhugh & William Fitzhugh, by one their next friend are plaintiffs, and your selves defendants.

I am yours, &c.
Lucy Fitzhugh.

October 21st, 1800.

(w4t4)

At a court held for Goochland county, on July the 21st, 1800.

John Bass and Nancy his wife, and Ambrose Knight and Arpasia his wife, which said Nancy and Arpasia are daughters and co-heirs of Matthew Vaughan, deceased, plts.

AGAINST

Mary Vaughan, widow and relict of Matthew Vaughan, deceased, James Vaughan, Hudson Vaughan, Jack Vaughan and Washington Vaughan, John H. Purrington and Clarilla his wife, Daniel Thomas and Mary his wife, Elizabeth S Peers, Philip Rice and Patsy his wife and Matilda Vaughan, which said Jack, Matilda and Washington, are infants, and together with the said James, Hudson, Clarilla, Mary, Elizabeth and Patsy, children and co-heirs of the said Matthew Vaughan, dec. defts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE decree made in this cause on the 22d day of May last is set aside, and James Vaughan is appointed guardian to the infant defendants Jack, Matilda and Washington Vaughan, to defend them in this suit, and all the defendants except Mary Vaughan and John H. Purrington and Clarilla his wife, have their answers to the plaintiffs' bill, to which the plaintiffs reply generally, and commissions to take depositions are awarded the plaintiffs, and those defendants who have answered; and the said defendants John H. Purrington and Clarilla his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Richmond newspapers for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy, Test,
W. MILLER, c. c.

Notice.

To Mr Joseph Ricardo, surviving partner of Cazenove and Ricardo, who doth not reside within the commonwealth of Virginia.

SIR

TAKE NOTICE, that on the 23d day of September 1800, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon on that day at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, we shall proceed to take the depositions of Benjamin Mosby and Charles Conway, in support of our answers in a suit now depending and undetermined in the High Court of Chancery of the commonwealth of Virginia, wherein you, Joseph Ricardo, as surviving partner aforesaid, are plaintiff, and we, William Fitzgerald, Peterfield Archer and Francis Lewis, are defendants; and that you may then and there attend to cross examine the said witnesses if you please.

We are Sir,
Yours, &c.
William Fitzgerald.
Peterfield Archer.
Francis Lewis.

August 18 1800 (w4t)

RACES.

ON Thursday the 25th of September, will be run over the Fairfield Course, a MATCH of TWO MILE HEATS, between Mr. Goode's horse Dodge, with 130 lbs. and Mr Thweat's mare Celia, with 100 lbs. for 750 dollars.

The succeeding day will be run for an elegant SADDLE and BRIDLE, free for any nag, except such as have won a purse, carrying a feather; entrance one dollar.

Miles Selden, jr.

August 18th, 1800. eutr

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS.

A few pieces first quality No. 2 to 7

Just received for sale, by

S. & S. Myers,

Next door below the Eagle-Tavern.

THEY HAVE ALSO,

Bar-Iron,
Sugar,
French & Spanish Brandy, &
Lisbon Wine.

(T6w) August 4, 1800.

Blank Writs, Executions
Subpœnas, &c.
For sale at this Printing-Office.

Sports of the Turf.

ON Tuesday the 14th of October next, will be run over the FAIRFIELD COURSE, the fall three year old Sweepstake of two mile heats, carrying 90 lbs. each —Fourteen colts entered.

THE DAY FOLLOWING,
THE RICHMOND JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of 400 dollars cash.

ON THE THIRD DAY,
The purse of the Proprietor of the course, of 200 dollars, cash, three mile heats.

THE FOURTH DAY,
A single two mile Sweepstake, for 3 and 4 years old—entrance 50 dollars, to remain open till the evening preceding the first day's Sweepstake.

(wtr)

J. STEWART, Secretary

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

CONTAINING upwards of 1000 acres lying on the South side of the Sugar Loaf Mountain, and head of the Dutch Creek, in Amherst county; a large proportion of which is thought to be as rich tobacco land as any in the mountains of Amherst it is also particularly productive in wheat, which no weavel have ever been observed to injure on this mountain.—There are several plantations on the tract, the principal of which is in fine order for cropping, with fresh cleared land sufficient to work 6 or 8 hands to advantage. There is a tenantable Dwelling House for a small family, and other buildings for planting, &c. also orchards of apples and peaches. The land is well timbered and watered, and lies within about 12 miles of two tobacco inspections viz: Warminster and New Market on James river. The tract is already divided into lots to suit purchasers, and wheat will be sowed this season. The terms will be moderate, and will be made known, and the land shewn on application to the subscriber on the premises.

RICHARD C. POLLARD.

August 2, 1800. eo3

Strachan & Maury,

Of Spotsylvania county, near Fredericksburg, Have a Large Number of very Thriving

Grafted Apple Trees,

For sale at Nine-pence each, composed of the following kinds;

NEWTOWN Pippin	Nonpareil
Spittenburg	Whitlock's Cheese Apple
Rall's Jennett	Lewis's do. do.
Limbertwigs	House do.
Prior's Reds	Bell do.
Gloucester White Apple	Green do.
Robinson's do.	Herdon do.
Mylum's Fairmain	Beck's Ruffian
Greenings	Medlar do.
Hugh's Crabs	Longhem
Lewis's ditto	May apple } These
Waugh's ditto	June do. } apples
Hereford Redstreaks	Jack do. } ripen
Ladies Favorite	Queen do } early
	Spice do. }

The most pointed attention will be paid to orders for Trees, and great care used in preparing them for removal. Letters by post or otherwise, to said Strachan, addressed to the care of Mr. Fontaine Maury Fredericksburg, or Mr. John Barret of Richmond, will be properly attended to.

Said Strachan and Maury will deliver their Trees on the following terms —Within 50 miles of the nursery they will deliver 1000 or upwards, at a given time and place at their nursery price; and at any distance between 50 and 100 miles, not less than 2000 on the same terms.

t18 N.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away about the 20th of May last, from the estate of Francis Pierce dec. of Henrico county, a likely Negro Man, about five feet ten inches high, not so black as some negroes, and has been branded on his cheek which may be seen as a scar; he is a cunning artful fellow, and will deceive any person almost, but when closely examined has a very bad look. I have been informed that the said negro went from Richmond with some captain of a vessel for Norfolk, and passed by the name of Christopher Sheppard. Any person who will deliver the said negro to me in the city of Richmond, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again shall have the above reward. I have no doubt but he is lurking about Norfolk at this time. All masters of vessels are hereby forewarned from carrying him out of the state, or employing him at their peril.

George Williamson,
Acting executor of F. Pierce, dec.

July 10th, 1800. (w tf)

In Goochland County Court, July 21st, 1800.

William Woodson, plt.

AGAINST

Daniel Guerrant and John Laprade executors of William Webber, dec. and Philip Webber, defts.

INJUNCTION

THE defendent Philip Webber not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of November term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Richmond newspapers for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy,
Teste,
WM. MILLER, c. c.

COPPER & TIN WARE *Manufactory.*

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, for the very great encouragement he has met with to his line of business; and begs leave to inform his friends & customers, that he has on hand a quantity of STRONG STOUT COPPER in SHEETS and bottoms, that they may be supplied with STILLS on the shortest notice, either with PATENT, COPPER or PEWTER WORMS.

He has a number of STILLS of all sizes finished and ready for delivery, made on the best and most improved principles, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

WILLIAM COOK.

N. B. All kinds of TIN WORK as usual.

☞ The highest cash price given for old BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER or LEAD

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity, they propose to open

A SCHOOL,

In this CITY, on the 1st Monday in October next.

They will be prepared to teach the GREEK, LATIN, and FRENCH languages—As also, READING, WRITING, and ARITHMETIC—With some of the most useful branches of MATHEMATICS.

The price of tuition will be such as is usual in town; and the subscribers are impressed with a sense of the obligation that will be upon them to discharge with fidelity the duties of their office.

JOHN D. BLAIR.
JOHN DUNN.

P S. The school will be kept in my schoolhouse on the hill, where the children will have the advantage of a good spring at hand, as likewise of retirement from the noise, and safety from the dangers of the street.

JOHN D. BLAIR.

Richmond, July 25 1800

Small-Pox.

THE FALL INOCULATION

WILL commence on the 15th of September, at my Hospital in the county of Buckingham; the natural advantages attending its situation are all that can be desired, being high and airy, and supplied with seven excellent springs; the houses are large and airy, with necessary windows, and good plank floors; one of the buildings is situated several hundred yards from the rest, containing four sixteen feet rooms, calculated for ladies; and as Mrs Holland will reside here during the time, it is expected that their accommodation will be unexceptionable.——It is about 20 miles distant from the Courthouses of Buckingham, Prince-Edward, Charlotte and Campbell, about 6 miles from capt. Flood's tavern, and about the same from capt. Kell's store.——Price of Inoculation a Guinea for Whites, and Fifteen-Shillings for Blacks.

JAMES WALKER.

P. S. There will be a steward, who will furnish those who are not desirous of finding themselves in diet, at two dollars per week, or seven dollars during the time; also, lodging to those who live at a distance.

N. B. There will be fresh matter, to prevent any disappointment. Patients will be received until the last of October.

J. W.

I WANT TO PURCHASE

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Barrel Staves.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

May 15th, 1800.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Dr. JAMES FRAZER, of Manchester, are hereby notified that I am duly authorised by a power of attorney from said Frazer, to settle and adjust all his accounts—Therefore I do hereby request all persons indebted to the said Dr. Frazer to come forward immediately and settle the same, either by payment, or giving bond for the amount.—Those having claim against him will bring them forward for adjustment.

David Rattray.

Manchester, August 18, 1800.

Notice is hereby Given,

To the Share-holders in the Upper Appomattox Company,

That an ELECTION of TRUSTEES, WILL be held at JAMES TOWNES's, in Amelia county, on THURSDAY the SECOND day of OCTOBER next. All holders of shares are requested to attend in person or by proxy, as no election can take place unless votes should be given for a majority of the whole number of shares.

Thomas Mumford, *Clerk.*

23d August, 1800. t20

FOR SALE,
At Samuel Pleasants' Printing-Office,
[By the Dozen or Single Copy,]

THE COLUMBIAN

Spelling & Reading BOOK:

OR

AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO SPELLING AND READING,

20

To be Sold,

A well Finished Three Story

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-house, Coach house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.——For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. tf

SMALL-POX.

The Magistrates of the county of Henrico, having granted Licence for the

Inoculation of the Small-Pox,

AT the Houses belonging to the Estate of JOHN TABB, Esq deceased, (in the vicinity of Richmond) the situation of which is high and airy; we beg leave to inform all those who wish to avail themselves of the benefit from Inoculation, that we are now ready to receive Patients.

☞ The terms will be very moderate, and made known on application to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE.
J. H. FOUSHEE.

Richmond, October 28th, 1799. (tf)

Doctor Trent,

HAVING declined, for the present, his visit to Europe, begs leave to offer his Medical and Chirurgical services to the inhabitants of Richmond and the neighbouring counties.

He resides in the house, formerly occupied by his Preceptor, the late Doctor A. Leiper, where all applications will meet with the strictest attention.

Richmond, August 6, 1800.

Notice.

In consequence of the death of AMBROSE HERRON, the Copartnership of

CUNNINGHAMS & HERRON

IS DISSOLVED.

All persons indebted to said firm are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their accounts; and those having claims against it will please exhibit them to the subscribers for settlement.

John Cunningham.
Ed: Cunningham.

Cartersville, August 15, 1800. (tf)

At City-Point for Glasgow,

The British Armed Ship,

MARY,

Captain Kelso;

Will receive 50 Hhds tobacco on freight, if application is made immediately.—The Mary has good accommodation for passengers and will be ready to sail by the 10th September Apply to Robertson & Brown, Norfolk; Buchanan, Dunlop, & Co. Petersburg; or, to

Robert Pollok & Co.

Richmond, August 14th, 1800.

Monday, August 12, Amelia county.

The SEMINARY of LEARNING,

Announced in this paper to have been established in Amelia, is now in activity and ready to receive Students. For particulars apply to Meriwether Jones, editor of the Richmond Examiner.

Ran away

FROM the subscriber, in Powhatan county, two Negro Men, named SIMON and GABY. Simon went off the 25th of March—he is 25 years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, and of a yellowish complexion.——Gaby, the property of Miriam Pleasants, went off the 7th of April—he is 35 years old, yellow complexion, rather square shouldered; his hair thin upon the top of his head, and about the height of the former.—It is probable they are in the neighbourhood of Curles or Petersburg, and will endeavour to pass as a part of the negroes that obtained their freedom under the will of John Pleasants, deceased, of Henrico.—I will give FORTY DOLLARS reward to any person that will deliver them to me, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again.

JOHN HUNNICUT.

May 24th, 1800. [tf.]

TO MILLERS.

An Excellent Assortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

ARE JUST RECEIVED,

and for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber.

Joseph Darmsdatt.

January 1, 1800. (tf)

For Sale at this Printing Office,

A NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED (AMERICAN) EDITION OF

FENNING'S

Universal Spelling Book

As I intend to leave this State some time next Fall,

I NOW OFFER THE VALUABLE FARM,

WINDSOR,

FOR SALE;

LYING on James River, about four miles from Richmond, containing 800 acres; it is well timbered with pine, oak, and hickory, about 300 acres of it is fine meadow lands, as most any in the state, capable of producing upwards of 300 ton of hay annually for market, exclusive of a great sufficiency to support a large stock; about 30 acres is now in fine timothy. On this Farm is a good TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with five rooms and a commodious passage, 40 by 18; Kitchen, smoke-house and other houses necessary for a family. There is also on it, a very fine barn 40 feet square, the lower story underpinned with stone upwards of 12 feet high, which will contain upwards of 30 head of cattle, with great convenience; near this barn, is a framed house 24 feet square, with two sheds; there are three valuable apple orchards, a peach orchard, with a variety of other fruits equal to any in America.—The above Farm may be sold in the whole or divided in two of 400 acres each.—One third of the purchase money will be required down, the other two thirds, the purchaser shall have three years credit, on paying interest of 5 per cent.—As I presume no person will purchase without viewing the premises, I have not been so particular in my description, as this valuable spot admits of; and if it is not sold before the 1st Sept. next at private sale, it will be laid off in 100 acre lots, to suit the purchasers, so as each lot to have a sufficient quantity of timber to support it. On the same day, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the above farm, THIRTY TWO prime slaves, consisting of men, women and children, all the stock, of horses, cattle sheep, with the crops of corn, wheat, oats hay, a variety of household furniture, and a coachee almost new. The above articles to be sold for cash only. Those who have claims against me are desired to bring them in; and all those who are indebted to me, to make payment, as I shall put every account, bond, &c. in an attorney's hand if not paid

Daniel L. Hylton.

June 29, 1800.

NOTICE IS GIVEN,

That the property of the subscriber, advertised to be sold on the 1st day of next month, is postponed to the THIRTIETH, *at which time it will then be exposed to public sale for Cash.*

Daniel L. Hylton.

August 20th, 1800.

IF Mrs. NANCY COBETT, formerly of Boston, but who resided some time in Charleston, South Carolina, and with her husband, mr. JAMES COBETT, was said to have removed to this city, will apply to the Printer of this paper, she will hear of something to her advantage.

Richmond, August 25, 1800.

The subscriber wishes to sell his

HOUSE & LOTS,

IN THIS CITY.

—ALSO—

Eight hundred acres of LAND, within seven miles of the City, extending from James River, at Westham, to the Three Notch'd Road—about 300 acres of the tract is wood land.—Possession of both places may be had immediately, reserving the privilege of securing and removing the crops at present on the plantation.——For terms apply to

John Pendleton.

Richmond, July 21, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE

Tract of Land,

LYING on Lickinghole creek in the county of Goochland, well known by the name of WHITE HALL, containing 1300 acres, of which between 5 and 600 hundred are cleared and well inclosed—what remains uncleared is well timbered with oak, hickory and pine, and the whole land well adapted to the culture of tobacco, Indian corn and small grain of every kind. The creek above mentioned runs through the plantation, on which lies upwards of thirty acres of excellent meadow land, nearly the whole of which has been cleared up and drained by sufficient ditches. The improvements consist of a genteel two story dwelling house with three rooms, two passages, and convenient closets on the lower floor, and four bed rooms, closets and passage above—a kitchen, weaving and spinning house, smoke house, dairy, an excellent dry well, all convenient out houses, and six hundred grown apple trees of a variety of kinds which never fail to bear. Any further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumable that any person inclined to purchase would wish to view the land. One half the purchase money will be expected on delivering possession, and bonds with sufficient security for the balance, in two annual payments.

Robert Payne.

White Hall, July 8th, 1800.

Just Received,

And for sale by the Printer hereof

THE

Columbian Reading Book,

OR

Historical Preceptor;

A collection of authentic histories, anecdotes, characters, &c. &c. calculated to incite in youthful minds a love of virtue, from its intrinsic beauty, and a hatred of vice, from its disgusting deformity

March 24.